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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/774,505	02/10/2004	Kia Silverbrook	ZP147US	8703
24011	7590	03/07/2005		EXAMINER
SILVERBROOK RESEARCH PTY LTD				LAZOR, MICHELLE A
393 DARLING STREET				
BALMAIN, 2041			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
AUSTRALIA			1734	

DATE MAILED: 03/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

JW

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/774,505	SILVERBROOK, KIA	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Michelle A Lazor	1734	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 February 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

**DETAILED ACTION*****Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minami (U.S. Patent No. 5601389) in view of Scarlata (U.S. Patent No. 4707215), Andjelic et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5295775) and Johnson (U.S. Patent No. 2650109), Chaloupka (U.S. Patent No. 4344727), or Blair (U.S. Patent No. 3391929).

Minami discloses a method of binding pages, the method including supplying a plurality of uniformly sized pre-printed pages along a path past a glue dispenser (8), wherein the pages have a continuous binding strip of adhesive applied to an upper surface, placing the pages one above another to form a stack on a support; ensuring alignment of the pages; and pressing at least a portion of the pages on the support so as to compress the adhesive so as to adhere the pages together (Figure 1; Abstract); but does not disclose a page width glue dispenser to apply adhesive to at least some of the pages along at least one strip extending substantially transversely across all of the upper surface on the page; adjusting the position of the support vertically so as to present a top page of the stack at a preset level; and a vibrator operatively connected to a lowermost corner of the support to ensure alignment of the pages at said lowermost corner of the support. However, Scarlata discloses an apparatus comprising a page width glue dispenser (66) wherein the glue dispenser applies adhesive to at least some of the pages along at least one strip

extending substantially transversely across all of the upper surface on the page (Figures 1 and 4 – 6; column 6, line 48 – column 7, line 22); Andjelic et al. disclose adjusting the position of a support vertically so as to present a top page of the stack at a preset level (column 11, line 63 – column 12, line 16); and with respect to the alignment of the pages, it is well known in the art that trays with vibrators having one corner of their support surface positioned below the remainder of the support surface provides an advantageous means of aligning the sheets in a stack fed to the tray, as is evidenced by Johnson (column 10, lines 49 – 75 and column 11, lines 41 – 70), Chaloupka (column 3, line 66 – column 4, line 44), and Blair (column 2, line 62 – column 3, line 8). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus disclosed by Minami to include a page width glue dispenser wherein the glue dispenser applies adhesive to at least some of the pages along at least one strip extending substantially transversely across all of the upper surface on the page as an alternative design in order to provide adhesive to bind the pages along the top edge rather than the side edge; it would have been obvious to adjust position of a support vertically as an equivalent alternative to adjusting the press vertically, as disclosed by Minami; and it would have been obvious to downwardly angle the support tray of Minami so that the sheets in the tray may be precisely aligned with one another against the perpendicular edges of the support tray.

3. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scarlata in view of Minami, Andjelic et al. and Johnson, Chaloupka, or Blair.

Scarlata discloses a method of binding pages, the method including supplying a plurality of uniformly sized pre-printed pages along a path past a glue dispenser (66) (column 1, lines 4 – 10), wherein the glue dispenser applies adhesive to at least some of the pages along at least one

continuous strip extending substantially transversely across all of the upper surface on the page, wherein said paper travels along a path past the glue dispenser, placing the pages one above another to form a stack on a support (64); and ensuring alignment of the pages (Figures 1 and 4 – 6; column 6, line 48 – column 7, line 22); but does not disclose a binding press to compress the adhesive and bind the pages, as well as adjusting the position of the support vertically so as to present a top page of the stack at a preset level; and a vibrator operatively connected to a lowermost corner of the support to ensure alignment of the pages at said lowermost corner of the support. However, Minami discloses a binding press or pressing plate (11) (Figure 1; Abstract); Andjelic et al. disclose adjusting the position of a support vertically so as to present a top page of the stack at a preset level (column 11, line 63 – column 12, line 16) and with respect to the alignment of the pages, it is well known in the art that trays with vibrators having one corner of their support surface positioned below the remainder of the support surface provides an advantageous means of aligning the sheets in a stack fed to the tray, as is evidenced by Johnson (column 10, lines 49 – 75 and column 11, lines 41 – 70), Chaloupka (column 3, line 66 – column 4, line 44), and Blair (column 2, line 62 – column 3, line 8). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a pressing plate for pressing a linear glue-attaching area and for press-finishing the book or booklet (column 4, lines 7 – 26); it would have been obvious to adjust position of a support vertically as an equivalent alternative to adjusting the press vertically, as disclosed by Minami; and it would have been obvious to downwardly angle the support tray of Scarlata so that the sheets in the tray may be precisely aligned with one another against the perpendicular edges of the support tray.

4. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minami, Scarlata, Andjelic et al. and Johnson, Chaloupka, or Blair as applied in Claim 1 above, in view of Boss (US/2001/0019691).

Minami, Scarlata, Andjelic et al. and Johnson, Chaloupka, or Blair disclose all the limitations of Claim 1, but does not disclose at least one of the pages to have binding adhesive in the form of a strip applied to a bottom surface or opposing faces of at least some of the pages along at least one line substantially transverse to said path. However, Boss discloses an apparatus wherein the pages having binding adhesive, or adhesive toner which becomes an adhesive when melted, which is placed on one or both sides (page 1, paragraph 14). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include means of applying adhesive to any desirable surface of a sheet in order to provide a secured binding region.

5. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scarlata, Minami, Andjelic et al. and Johnson, Chaloupka, or Blair as applied in Claim 1 above, in view of Boss.

Scarlata, Minami, Andjelic et al. and Johnson, Chaloupka, or Blair disclose all the limitations of Claim 1, but do not disclose at least one of the pages to have binding adhesive in the form of a strip applied to a bottom surface or opposing faces of at least some of the pages along at least one line substantially transverse to said path. However, Boss discloses an apparatus wherein the pages having binding adhesive, or adhesive toner which becomes an adhesive when melted, which is placed on one or both sides (page 1, paragraph 14). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include

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means of applying adhesive to any desirable surface of a sheet in order to provide a secured binding region.

***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michelle A Lazor whose telephone number is 571-272-1232. The examiner can normally be reached on Wed - Thurs 5:45 - 4:15.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Fiorilla can be reached on 571-272-1187. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MAL  
3/2/05

  
**CHRIS FIORILLA**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
*An 1734*